eral Pierce denounces it as "a stigma" on the pages of and more trustworthy than the rest-which may as well the constitution. They will also perceive the pertina be done even among Protestants-why not trust to that lain, the Whig leader in the convention and their candidate for governor. But it is gratifying to be supported to the convention and their candidate for governor. But it is gratifying to be supported to the convention and their candidate for governor. But it is gratifying to be supported to the convention and their candidate for governor. But it is gratifying to be supported to the convention and their candidates are supported to the convention and the convention and the convention are supported to the convention are supported to the convention and the convention are supported to the convention and the convention are supported to the convention are supported to the convention and the convention are supported to the convention are support date for governor. But it is gratifying to know that Mr. Chamberlain was voted down, and the obnoxious clause, upon the argument of General Pierce and Judge Woodbury, by a large majority, struck out of the constitution.

[From the "Daily Patriot" of November 14, 1850.] COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE. On motion of Mr. Parker, of Nashna, the convention resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Property Qualifications and

Religiuos tests .- The first resolution, striking out all

religious tests, was taken up.
Judge Woodbury made the following remarks: MR. CHAIRMAN: Being opposed to the test, that some of our principal offices shall not be filled except by persons of the Protestant religion, I ask leave to offer a few reasons for it. I do it quite as much to vindicate our fathers in part for inserting it as myself for resisting it. Constitutions, it is conceded, ought to be durable instruments, being the great fundmental laws passed by the people, and lasting at times, as ours has, without a example. shadow of a change for half a century; yet I am willing, when a provision like this becomes hostile to the tolerant spirit of the age and a more enlightened public opinion, to expunge it at once from our system of government. I do this too, the more readily at the present moment, in

[Mr. Plnmer]—that parent, the Nestor of the politicians of that generation and sole survivor of the convention of 1791—that the provision was inserted in 1784 to putation of the State abroad, that it be well understood the provision was inserted in 1784 to putation of the State abroad, that it be well understood the provision was inserted in 1784 to putation of the State abroad, that it be well understood the provision was inserted in 1784 to putation of the State abroad, that it be well understood the provision was inserted in 1784 to putation of the state abroad, that it be well understood the provision was inserted in 1784 to putation of the state abroad, that it be well understood the provision was inserted in 1784 to putation of the state abroad, that it be well understood to the provision was inserted in 1784 to putation of the state abroad, that it be well understood to the provision was inserted in 1784 to putation of the state abroad, that it be well understood to the provision was inserted in 1784 to putation of the state abroad, that it be well understood to the provision was inserted in 1784 to putation of the state abroad, that it be well understood to the provision was inserted in 1784 to putation of the state abroad, that it be well understood to the provision was inserted in 1784 to putation of the state abroad, that it be well understood to the provision was inserted in 1784 to putation of the state abroad to the provision was inserted in 1784 to putation of the state abroad to the provision was inserted in 1784 to putation of the state abroad to the provision was inserted in 1784 to putation of the state abroad to the state abroad to the provision was inserted in 1784 to putation of the state abroad to the state abroad repel taunts which had been flung out by some after the French alliance, that there was to be an alliance also property qualification—had been a dead letter, at least though thinking that, as a member of the committee, he

been a stigma upon the State, at home and abroad. It tions of the Puritans abroad mingled with this and rendered prejudices stronger with some against erasing the test, they ought, for more recent persecution by Land and the Episcopalians in England, to have excluded the also. But it was right to exclude neither. Now, under more auspicious circumstances, we have, and I trust will, improve the opportunity to do justice to all.

There is now no dread of French influence or French.

are made more to protect rights than to confer them. They are made for protecting liberty, equality, conscience, property, and life, rather than to give most of these, or to establish any particular set of religious opinions. This is not that religion is a minor concern, opinions. This is not that religion is a minor concern, and not in some view the greatest for an immortal being, but rather that religion is a concern between God and man, and seldom to be interfered with by governand man, and seldom to be interfered with by go of blood to flow, and millions to perish at the stake, and was one of the great causes which expelled our fathers to a wilderness and the mercy of savage foes. The re-publican government afterwards established here should. if true to republican principles, shield all in their religious tenets while conducting peacefully, and protect all in their pursuits and worship, however different, while acting as good citizens, or it becomes suicidal, and, like table. despotism, persecutes differences of opinions, and introduces the grossest irregularities.

How does the question stand on the principles of our bill of rights?

It is forced to admit that each sect should enjoy, and it does now enjoy here, the privilege to hold property. If to hold that, why not to protect it by laws which each helps to make? It concedes to each sect the right to ingham; Brookfield, and Sandwich, in Carrol; Loudon, sue for injuries to character, for injuries to children and in Merrimack; Hollis, and Ward 1 in Manchester, in wife, and to worship God in freedom. Why not, then, Hillsborough; Rindge, in Cheshire; and Cambridge, in let them aid in legislating to protect all these? You Coos.
hold out the husk, but withdraw the kernel. You allow The committee herewith present tables containing the fire-arms, but neither gunpowder nor lead to load them votes of the towns upon the several questions presented and make them effective. In the bill of rights you pledge also to all sects equality, but afterwards by this test you make all but Protestants unequal. You promise entire freedom of conscience to all, and treat it in the 4th article as so high a privilege as not to be in any way unalienable, and yet you leave others than Protestants defenceless as to it by disfranchising them from filling offices to secure it by legislation.

It is contrary to the Declaration of Independence, and of the very first article in your bill of rights, declaring all men equal. You do not thus give to all men equal privileges. It is also in the teeth of the same bill of rights to say one sect shall not be subordinate to another. and still disfranchise one, or let one hold offices forbidden to others. It is likewise contrary to all sound experience and reason to say, as we do, that Catholics may vote, but not be voted for; and that they may be well competent for one duty and not the other. So it is inconsistent to say, as we do, that they may be jurors or judges, yet not legislators-or agree, as we do in the constitution of the Union, that Catholies may be fit and safe for members of Congress, senators, cabinet officers—yea, Presidents—and yet denounce them as unfit and unsafe at home to represent one hundred and fifty polls in one of our small townships. It is in truth much like the great grievance which led to our revolution—taxation without representation. All other than Protestant sects are virtually deprived of representation, as they are made ineligible to the legislature. Their opinions and wishes are unheard there, from themselves. They are branded. They are driven forth as with mark of Cain.

The report was accepted and ordered to be entered in full upon the journal, and filed in the office of the journal, and filed in the journal branded. They are driven forth as with mark of Cain, made, on motion of Mr. Bell, of Gilford :for servitude and ignominy.

Why not as well explicitly say—and not do it covertion, submitted by the members from Henniker and jover, here leave to report—
That they consider the object of the reference is to have their opinion on the best form of presenting the constitution, submitted by the members from Henniker and Dover, here leave to report—
That they consider the object of the reference is to have their opinion on the best form of presenting the constitution on the best form of presenting the substance of these propositions, and especially those which has useful animal, the Horse, is substance of these propositions, and especially those which has useful animal, the Horse, is substance of these propositions, and especially those which has useful animal, the Horse, is substance of these propositions, and especially those which has useful animal, the Horse, is substance of these propositions, and especially those which that useful animal, the Horse, is substance of these propositions. At three, six, and nine months credit with approved security.

That they consider the object of the reference is to have their opinion on the best form of presenting the substance of these propositions. At three, six, and nine months credit with approved security.

The process discount for cash down.

That they consider the object of the reference is to have their opinion on the best form of presenting the substance of these propositions. At three, six, and nine months credit with approved security.

That they consider the object of the reference is to have their opinion on the best form of presenting the substance of these propositions. The constitution of the discount for cash down.

That they consider the object of the reference is to have their opinion on the best form of present discount for cash down.

That they consider the object of the reference is to have their opinion on the discount for cash down.

That they consider with approved security.

The propositions of the fraction on the discount for cash down.

The proposition of the form of the for

scheme of these propositions. and esposially those which readers are assistable for self-government or that we centablish government for the former alone, and not to secure liberty, character property, and info text questions and the mode of making fetter to secure liberty, character property, and info text questions and the capacition of the degraded African, as he is eligible here to hold office to the degraded African, as he is eligible here to hold office to the degraded African, as he is eligible here to hold office to the content of the degraded African, as he is eligible here to hold office, likewise, that these tests are restraints or chains on those who make thera, as well as on others. The Protestant Highest the conventions as the expediency of the chapter of the third of the content of the proposition of the section of the

and not admit that if other than Protestant sects had a tain the benefit of the object of the amendment being majority here these last should not also be stripped of power? and that our ancestors' complaints of penalties and disfranchisements were ill founded? It is doing what we have always censured in others. The error is

We have deemed it proper to leave the date blank Mark SENTINEL.

General Pierce and the Religious Test in New Hampshire.

As we promised yesterday, we now give the record in full on this subject. We copy it from the official report of the proceedings of the New Hampshire constitutional convention, as published at the time of its session in the "Daily Patriot" of November 14, 1850, and subsequently in the "New Hampshire Patriot" of April 24, sequently in the "New Hampshire Patriot" of April 24, sequently in the "New Hampshire Patriot" of April 24, sequently in the "New Hampshire Patriot" of April 24, sequently in the "New Hampshire Patriot" of April 24, sequently in the "New Hampshire Patriot" of April 24, sequently in the "New Hampshire Patriot" of November 14, 1850, and subsequently in the "New Hampshire Patriot" of November 14, 1850, and subsequently in the "New Hampshire Patriot" of November 14, 1850, and subsequently in the "New Hampshire Patriot" of November 16, and subsequently in the "New Hampshire Patriot" of November 17, and subsequently in the "New Hampshire Patriot" of November 18, 1850, and subsequently in the "New Hampshire Patriot" of November 19, 1850, and subsequently in the "New Hampshire Patriot" of November 19, 1850, and subsequently in the "New Hampshire Patriot" of November 19, 1850, and subsequently in the "New Hampshire Patriot" of November 19, 1850, and subsequently in the "New Hampshire Patriot" of November 19, 1850, and subsequently in the "New Hampshire Patriot" of November 19, 1850, and subsequently in the "New Hampshire Patriot" of November 19, 1850, and subsequently in the "New Hampshire Patriot" of November 19, 1850, and subsequently in the "New Hampshire Patriot" of November 19, 1850, and subsequently in the "New Hampshire Patriot" of November 19, 1850, and subsequently in the "New Hampshire Patriot" of November 19, 1850, and subsequently in the "New Hampshire Patriot" of November 19, 1850, and subsequently in the "New Hampshire Patriot" of November 19, 1850, and subsequently in the "New Hampshire Patriot" of November 19, 1850, sequently in the "New Hampshire Patriot" of April 24, 1851.

Our readers will observe the strong and conclusive opposition both of General Pierce and Judge Woodbury to the test clause in question; and they will see that Genession shall under a like system rule?

Madison think fit to be trusted with legislative power?
How is this, too, in our neighboring republics? Do they thus estracise a part? On the contrary, they had the experience of the revolution to aid them—by the Catholic Carrols and Lafayettes—being moral and brave as the most Puritanical—and many others of the resolution to aid them. Bridgewater, and under the walls of Mexico, and Religious Tests, (Mr. Sawyer, of Nashua, in the

A TABLE LANGE TO BE SERVED BY

Mr. PIERCE, of Concord, said that he could concur heartily in all that the gentleman from Portsmouth had and the property qualification in the constitution. mittee, his speeches upon both the great subjects embraced in the resolutions under consideration had been listened to with unqualified gratification. Not because

Messrs. Smith, of Henniker, and Bell, of Gilford, and by Mr. Eastman, of Conway, in opposition.

Mr. Wiggins, of Dover, moved that the whole subject Id othis too, the more readily at the present moment, in order to present another illustration to the world how easily lave and even constitutions, where objectionable, can be changed and rechanged in this free country without a resort to violence and to measures treasonable to public liberty and the safety as well as best interest of our blessed Union. Nor is it that I oppose religion, but support it. I am neither desite nor innovating rashly. On a little examination it will be found that this test crept into the constitution originally under a temporary impolise, and without having any influence on the affairs of the State practically as they then stood. This is the vindeation of our fathers.

The system of Roofing and probably had it in early life from the venerable parent of the member from Epping, [Mr. Plinner]—that parent, the Nestor of the politic envisor of that generation and sole survivor of the convention of that generation and sole survivor of the convention of that generation and sole survivor of the convention of that generation and sole survivor of the convention of the fathers of the present constitution of the state parent, the Nestor of the politic envisor of the generation and sole survivor of the convention of the fathers of the generation and sole survivor of the convention of the generation and sole survivor of the convention of the state present another lilustration of the State practically as they then stood. The survivor of the pople and the survivor of the pople and the survivor of the pople and the propriety of giving into a survivor of the pople and the resolutions under consideration had been laked to with end when they represent, and the pagents of surface and the pagent of the state practical pagents of the state practical pagents of the surface of the pagents of the state provision of the state of the pagents of the state provision of the state provision of the state of the pagents of the surface of the building and the survivor of the convention in the survivor of the convention repel taunts which had been flung out by some after the French alliance, that there was to be an alliance also with the French religion, and the establishment of it here. The provision fell then still-born—so few Catholics existed in the State. But in 1791 the impropriety of retaining it on principle became so manifest, that after one or two ineffectual efforts, the convention voted to erase it, and a majority of the people concurred with

press them. If any soreness against Catholic persecu- been a stigma upon the State, at home and abroad. It sanction it even sixty years ago; but a decided majority from 1,000 to 8,000 feet the Puritains abroad mingled with this and rendered prejudices stronger with some against erasing the test, they ought, for more recent persecution by Land and the Episcopalians in England, to have excluded the east of the

> [From the New Hampshire Patriot of April 24 1851.] THURSDAY, April 17, 1851.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Nelson, of Plymouth. of blood to flow, and millions to perish at the stake, and On motion of Mr. Jenness, of Strafford, the preamble and disgrace, and send him and his family through our and resolution were laid on the table. Mr. Parker, of Nashua, submitted the following reso-

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for the convention to propose any further amendments to the constitution.

fully on the most ignorant and reprobate.

But some say that without this there is

The following is the aggregate vote upon the several

	1st question, (bill of rights)	24,34
ı	2d, (basis of representation) 6,410	32,68
1	3d, (the senate) 8,294	30,71
ı	4th, (governor and lieut. governor11,102	27,33
'n	5th, (biennial elections and sessions) 6,282	32,64
i	6th, (election of county officers) 12,847	26,29
3	7th, (trial justices and courts)13,871	24,96
1	8th, (religious and property tests) 13,575	24,97
1	9th, (mode of amending the constitu-	
ä	tion)	25.48
q	10th, election of judges, &c) 10,224	28,54
3	11th, (superintenden of education) 8,257	30,24
ij	12th, (comissioner of agriculture) 7,520	30,93
ı	13th, (election by plurality) 8,524	29,96
đ	14th, (abolishing the council)12,295	25,98
i	15th, (other amendments) 9,377	27,82
H	The report was accepted and ordered to be en	
ı	full upon the journal, and filed in the office	
ı	sacratary of State	

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom were referred the two propositions for amending the constitution, submitted by the members from Henniker and

Amendments to the constitution of New Hambshire, recommended at an adjourned session held the 16th and 17th days of April, 1851, by the convention appointed

for that purpose.

1. Resolved, That no belief in the doctrines of any particular religious sect shall be required as a test for Cypripedium:
(Alchoholic;) holding office, or be entitled to any preference whatever, under the constitution. And this amendment shall be Lobelia Inflata. effected by striking from it, in part 2, section 14, the capsicum, A. A.;

the most Puritanical—and many others of that creed tave fought side by side with us since at Chippewa and Bridgewater, and under the walls of Mexico, and shown that their creed is not deserving proscription. In the without going further into the question pow, it short, without going further into the question now, it seems to my mind not only unjust to other sects, but pounds, one half of which to be a free-hold, whereof he not reputable to us as a people, or to the age in which is seized in his own right; and from section 29th the words "and seized of the last this test longer. Without fatiguing the convention with more on this State;" and section 42d the words, "and unless he shall occasion, I would only add that considerations like these at the same time have an estate of the value of five have led to the abolition of such tests in many other of bundred pounds, one half of which shall consist of a our sister States, and in the constitution of the United freehold in his own right, within this State."

uttered, except his last remark. It was quite obvious | Pending the question, remarks were made in favor o that, so far from having taxed the patience of the com- the passage of the resolutions of the committee by

here. The provision fell then still-born—so few Catholics existed in the State. But in 1791 the impropriety of retaining it on principle became so manifest, that after one or two meffectual efforts, the convention voted to erase it, and a majority of the people concurred with them; yet not being quite two thirds, the provision remained, though against the will of a decided majority. The principle of the test was, even then, so odious, that, as Catholics increased since in the State, from a more handful as then, another convention would, I think, long ere this, have been called for expunging this alone, more than a brutum fulmen, or used practically to oppress them. If any soreness against Catholic persecuence.

How does the question stand under republican principles of government? By them constitutions and laws are made more to protect rights, than to confer them. cally to be forbidden to be one. He did not believe that they did not choose to trust themselves with the power to vote for a citizen if they deemed him best qualified, when the time of election arrived; that they considered it

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for the convention to propose any further amendments to the constitution.

Which, on motion of Mr. Parker, was laid on the table.

Mr. Chamberlain of Keene, from the committee on returns of votes, presented the following report:

The committee, to whom was referred the returns of votes on the amendments proposed by this convention to the constitution, teport.

The constitution, report.

fully on the most ignorant and reprobate.

But some say that without this there is danger of an increase of Catholicism. Danger! when reason and Protestantism are left free to combat it when wrong.

Danger! when Deity himself will favor the right. Danger! when Deity himself will favor the right. Danger! then if that justifies proscription, why not go further? why let it hold property and vote? Then why not, on the same principle, establish an inquisition to put the constitution, report.

The term of the constitution.

But some say that without this there is danger of an increase of Catholicism. Danger! when reason and Protestantism are left free to combat it when wrong.

Danger! when Deity himself will favor the right. Danger! when

R. L. MCOUAT, SIGN OF THE GILT BALL, DEALER IN COOK AND STOVES. PARLOR OF MASONIC HALL, A FEW DOORS EAST

INDIANAPOLIS IND. WE have just received an extensive assortment of the heavies Stoves sold in this market. They c st viz.

Dayton Triumph, Kentockian, Bay State, Halcyon Air tight, with

Summer arrangement, Ohio Premium, Prize Premium. Improved

Premium, Box and Parlor Stoves of all patterns. Also, Wholesale and Retail dealers in Tinware.

[] All kinds of job work done with neatness and despatch.

JAMES HARLAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW

IOWA CITY, IOWA. Wilmington's Patent Grain Separator, APPLIED TO THE TRAVELLING AND STATIONARY THRESHING AND CLEANING MACHINES.

THRESHING AND CLEANING MACHINES.

WE are now building the above machines, of the best materials, warranting them in every way superior to any heretofore built, and will execute orders with prompt dispatch. The "Fravellers," besides threshing in the field, can be used as Stationary Threshers by using a stationary horse power, and when thus used are warranted to save grain better than any now in use, and to thresh representations. to thresh THREE HUNDRED BUSHELS IN A DAT.

Travelling Threshers.....

Westward the Star of Reform takes its onward Course.
NOTICE TO DRUGGISTS AND PHYSICIANS!

Scullenp,
Ladica' Slipper, or Nervine,
Unicorn,
Witch Hazel,
Parcherry, Bayberry,
Ginger, Jamaica,
Ginger, African,
Ginger, Race,
Lobelia Inflata Seet,
Hert,
ALSO-EXTRACTS.
SOLID. de, de, de de. POWDERED. Myricas; Sanguinario Podophylin; Leptandrin; Macrotyn; And every ar-Macrotyr; ticle that will admit of the

American Oil;
Also, Spices, Ground and Crude; Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Pepper, Mace, Also, Seeds of every variety, Canary, Caraway, Flax, Hemp, Fennel, Mustard, Anise. Cardoman, Lybelia.
We design keeping every variety of Grass Soeds, Field Seeds, Flower and Garden Seeds.

Our stock will be full and complete, and would invite all to call and examine the quality of our goods and prices.

We buy our goods for cash, and can and will sell low. South side Washington street, near the Palmer House, Indianapolis. dec29-1yd&w

J. P. POPE & CO. EDWIN MAY. C. ZIMMERMAN & Co.,

Improved Fire and Water Proof Composition Roofing. hundred pounds, one half of which shall consist of a freehold in his own right, within this State."

We desire to direct the particular attention of the Public to our Composition Roofing, in the Manufacture of which we have been extensively engaged during several years past. It has been but recently that this article was first introduced by us in this speech of some length, the retention of the religious test state. It was then new; and no influence in its favor but its own merit, and did not fail to receive its full share of the opposition. which is so generally and indiscriminately urged against new improvements, or innovation upon old established custom. The fact that it has, under these circumstances, solely upon its own merits, and in so short space of time, overrun all opposition, and grown into almost universal favor, is sufficient evidence of the judgment

SULLIVAN COUNTY—County Commissioners.

SHELBY COUNTY—Shelbyville—W. Hacker, J. Sullivan, Dr. Robbins, W. Little, Mr. McParland, James Robertson, Trustees of the Baptist and Methodist Churches: Morristown—Dr. McGeushey. W. W. Woodyard, Mr. Peak. Roofing Materials constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices, with directions for use. Communications or orders from a

distance will receive prompt attention.

Office at our Manufactory, on Market street, north side, two and a half squares east of the Court House, Indianapolis, Indiana.

If PAll work done by us warranted.

January, 1852.

jan5-d&w6m Fire and Water-Proof Composition Roofing Material.

HE undersigned respectfully beg leave to call the attention of the community to this invaluable material for Roofs. In the and disgrace, and send him and his family through our streets and social circles, marked like Cain, as a sort of degraded outcast or helot, not fit to be intrusted with either legislative or executive rights, though bestowed fully on the most ignorant and reprobate.

But some say that without this there is danger of an increase of Catholicism. Danger! when reason and

	CERTIFICATE.	
		imposition Roofing Ma-
		ecommend its use, be-
		ribed to it as a Fire and
Water Proof Compo		
Daniel Yandes,	I. H. Roll,	Rev. C. E. Babb.
H. J. & B. C. Horn,	A. Harrison,	Dr. J. L. Mothershend,
Geo. W. Mears,	S. W. Norris,	J. Ferguson,
Gen. J. P. Drake,	J. D. Defrees,	T. Lupton,
J. H. McKernan,	J. Shellenbarger,	S. Bardwell,
Judge Morrison,	C. G. Werby,	Charles Mayer,
E. Browning,	Hon. Isane Blackford,	
S. Longenecker,	J. F. Holt,	J. Hyner,
Matthews & Ricord,	M. Rech,	W. Railsback,
S. Merrill,	J. M. Bramwell,	D. V. Culley,
Noble & Pratt,	D. S. Ward,	I. N. Phipps,
Thalman & Evans,	Nathan Edwards,	C. Campbell, Sheriff,
Mr. Devenport,	J. F. Ramsey,	Dr. Teal,
Hon. W. J. Peaslee,	Hon. S E. Perkins,	James Blake,
D. George,	Wm. Sheets,	J. B. Fitler,
D. Crnighead,	Wm Eckert,	R. Mayhew,
Geo. McOunt,	Morris Morris,	J. Patterson.
N. B. Palmer, (mine		n, but same as used by
Mr. Louden)		
Little, Drum & Ande	reons.	
	uperintendent Lunatic	Asylum.

. Lockwood, Contractor Gas and Coke Co., N. Bolton, State Librian. Dr. Rvan, Anderson, Mr. Makepeace, do., Dr. Murphy, Franklin, F. Tencks, Plainfield, Mr. Howe, Bleomington, ? Mr. Woodward, do., S. V. B. Noel, Fortsville, Mr. Gallagher, Muncie, Mr. Neely, do. W. Ransum, de., Mr. Williamson, Greencastle, Indianapolis, February 7, 1852.

Mr A A. Louden-Sir:—In reply to yours of yesterday, I would say that had it not been for the patent paper Roofing with which the Capital House is covered, it would have been impossible to have saved the building during the late fire adjoining it; and in my opinion I consider it Fire Proof

J. CAIN.

I hereby certify that the Roof on my house, being put on by Louden & Duffy, very much protected said Roof—a Patent Roof—at the late fire. I shall never again put on a shingle roof on any building.

June 1, '51.

J. STEVENS. June 1, '51.

All work warranted any reasonable length of time, or no pay.

feb14d&w February 11, 1852. The Greatest Horse Medicine of the Age



THE GREAT KENTUCKY REMEDY. DR. JOHN BULL'S SARSAPARILLA!! Will Wonders never Cease?

If the following cures, performed alone by the use of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, are not wonders, then we asknowledge that we do not know the meaning of the word. Read, and be convinced that facts are stranger than

Br. John Bull: Dear Sir—The two dozen of your Sarsa-parilia, ordered in September, came to hand, and, in seknowledging the receipt of the same, I feel I would be doing you injustice to withhold the following, among the many of the instances that have come under my observation, during the last two years, of the great curative properties of your Sarsangrills:—

tion, during the last two years, of the great curative properties of your Sarsaparilia:

Mrs. Jeannette Martin, a highly respectable lady of my neighborhood, aged sixty-five years, had been long afflicted with a cancereus uleer, which finally reduced her to so helpless a condition, that she could not leave her bed. She tried the best medical advice in our county, without rollef, and had given up all hopes of a cure. At this stage of her case, I personaded her son to take a bottle of your Sarsaparilla. He did so, and in a short time returned, and purchased another bottle, stating the first had had a decidedly good effect. She continued to use it until, after the use of five or six bottles, I had the pleasure of seeing the old lady herself at church. She assured me that she had almost entirely recovered her health, and from her I received the account of her disease, and in about the same words I give it to yo. This is but one of a number of cures under my observation—of very remarkable ones—perfermed by the observation—of very remarkable ones—perfermed by the use of your Sarsaparilia, in my neighborhood. The semand for it has steadily increased since its introduction here. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, WM. R. DICKINSON, P. M.

Boyle County, Ky., Oct. 6, 1851.

Dr. John Bull: Dear Sir—I have seen the most marvellous cure of one of my patients, by your valuable medicine—an old lady, who had been afflicted from her childhood with scrofula, and various diseases of the brain. She was sixty years old. It had run into something like leprosy, and she was the most frightful creature my eyes ever beheld. I called in Dr. McFadden, a very fine physician, to consult with me in relation to her. We came to the conclusion that it was out of our power to relieve her; but, on going to my office, I accidentally picked up one of your Journals, when, on seeing the wonderful cures your Sarsaparilla had effected, I resolved to try the experiment in this case. I took her two bottles of it, after taking which I perceived a great change. I took her seme more. She is now taking the sixth bottle, and I consider her entirely cured. I take great pleasure in recommending your Sarsaparilla to the afflicted public.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN M. ROSS, M. D. BOYLE COUNTY, Ky., Oct. 6, 1851.

JOHN M. ROSS, M. D.

I. Thomas A. Ringa of Graves Co., Ky., for the benefit of mankind generally, do hereby certify, that on or about the 16th day of October, 1847, I was attacked with a very the 16th day of October, 1847, I was attacked with a very savere pain in the lower part of the abdomen, which lasted but a few infinites, and moved into the left hip, and con-tinued exceedingly painful for about five days, during which time I had a very light fever. At the end of that time the fever ceased, and the pain abated for a day or two, after which it again returned, and was much worse than before. During all this time I was under medical treatment. From a short time after I was taken, I was unable to walk or sit up; the hip in which the pain was so bad commenced rising, until some time in January, when it burst, and a number of pieces of bone came out—as many of an inch long. Some time after this, a hard knot appeared on my right hip, also one on my right wrist, and one on my leg, below my knee. I continued to get weak and worse, and pain made its appearance in my right shoulder, and would move in my breast and stomach. At this time all persons gave me up to die. A physician these told me that, as a last remedy, I had better use MR BULL'S FLYID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. After the use of the second bottle, the knot on my wrist commenced getting soft. I opened it, and a day or two after, a piece of bone came out. My wrist soon got well, and I continued to gain strength. After I used the third bottle, I could get no more for some four weeks, after which thme I succeeded in getting three more bottles. After using the three last bottles, the knot en my hip became soft; it was opened, and some co, uption ran out, together with a small piece of bone, an, the sore soen got well, and the knot entirely diappeared. The sore on my leg also opened, and a piece of bone came out. I continued the use of the Sarsaparilla until I used twelve bottles, and ara now entirely well, and able to do daily labor. It may seem strange to some, but I will here state that, during the summer of 1849, I coughed up three pieces of bone, which can now be seen at the residence of my uncle. Thos. Nest, where I now live, and if any persons doubt this statement. where I now live, and if any persons doubt this statemen.
I will be happy to converse with them, if they will call o
me. Signed, THOMAS N. RINGO.

State of Kentucky, Graves Co., Sct.

This day personally came before me the undersigned, an acting justice of the peace in and for said county, and made eath in due form of law, that the above statement is true. Subscribed and swern to, this 15th day of February, 1850. S. P. MORSE, J. P. fer G. C. I, Irwin Anderson, Clerk of the County Court of Graves County, State of Kentucky, do certify that 8. P. Morse, whose name is signed to the above certificate, is now, and was at the time of signing the same, a justice of the peace, in and fer said Graves County, duly commissioned and qualified as such, and that faith and credit are due all his official acts, as such.

[L. S.] hand, and caused the seal of the County Court of said county to be hereunto affixed, this 18th day of February, 1859. EDWIN ANDERSON.

Can the reader believe, after reading the description of the above numerous cures, that there is still a few human beings, suffering with disease, that refuse to give Bull's Sarsaparilla a trial. It is indeed hard to believe, but nevertheless, it is too true. What kind of testimony would it take to convince the few remaining disbelievers, that Bull's medicine will do more even than it promises? The dector could produce another and another cure performed by his medicine; but if the cases published above will not convice the sceptical, it is useless to produce any more, and, indeed, it would cost a fortune to publish the many certificates that have been showered on Dr Bull. The largest manimoth sheet in America would not contain even the names of those cured, let alone full statements of their names of those sured, let alone full statements of the

This medicine, when used according to directions, will cure, without fail :cure, without fail:—
Scrofula or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumers, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetters, Seald Head, Rheumatism, Pains in the Rongs or Joints, Old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of the Gianda, Syphilis, Byspopsia, Salt Rheum, Diseases of the Kidneys, Diseases arising from the use of Moreury, Loss of Appetite. Pain in the Side or Shoulders, General Debility, Lumbago, Bropsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Branchitis, Sore Threat, Coughs, Colds, Weakness of the Chest, Pulmonary Affections, and all other Diseases tending to produce Consum. tion, Liver Complaints, Female Irregularities and Com-plaints, Sick and Nervous Headache, Low Spirits, Night Sweats, Exposure or Imprudence in Life, Chronic Consti-tutional Diseases, and as a Spring and Summer Drink, and General Tonic for the System, and a Gentle and Pleasant Purgative, it is superior to Blue Lick and Congress Water, Salts, or Sciulitz Powders.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, 81 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky Where applications for Agencies must be addressed. For sale, wholesale and retail, by CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING,

NEW HAT AND CAP STORE. UNDER THE PALMER HOUSE, INDIANAPOLIS A THE subscriber having taken, for the present, a Store in the Palmer House building, offers a large and well selected stock Moleskin, Fur, Cassimere, and Silk Hats, Of the latest styles, which for quality, beauty of finish, and dura-ility, challenge competition.

A beautiful assortment of STRAW GOODS, for Gentlemen's, Boy's, and Children's wear; comprising among others, Panama, Braid, Leghorn, and Straw Hats,

He will also keep on hand a complete assortment of Black and Soft Casssimere and Brush Hats. Consisting of the most tasty Kossuth, Magyar, Hungarian, and Palm-Leaf Hats, Black and Drab Wool Hats, Men's and Boy's Caps.

My Goods are of superior workmanship and designed to see ustom—and will be sold as cheep as the cheapest, for cash.

Country Merchants supplied on the most liberal terms. IN. B. This establishment will be removed on ar about 1st of September, to the stand now occupied by W. H. Tall Jeweler, under the Capital House. Indianapolis, April 20th, 1852-d&wtf.

STONE WARE—This day received—3,600 gallons Stone Ware, asserted; In Jugs, ‡, 1, 2, and 3 gallons; In Jurs, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 gallons. In Milk Pans, 1 gallon. JACOB LINDLEY.

2,000 LBS. Saleratus; 20 boxes Star Candles Received and for sale by

RHEUMATISM.

JOHN W. HOLLAND.

DR. TRASK'S MAGNETIC CINTMENT, TAOR Inflamatory Rheumanism, this Ointment is the most com In 99 cases out of 100 it will afford entire relief to the worst cases of Nervous Headache in 30 minutes.

For Nervous Diseases, affections of the Spine, Rheumatism Lameness, Burns, &c., &c. it is of immense value.

SWELLED LIMBS.

If any of our Ladies are afflicted with a Swelled Limb, or Milk Leg, as it is sometimes called, (a complaint that many females are subject to, after child-birth, and which is often protracted for years,) we would say to all such, get a bottle of Trask's Magnetic Ointment, which will effect a certain and permanent cure.

Price 25 and 38 cents per bottle.

Sold wholesale and retail by Craighead & Browning, Tomlinson Brothers, Indianapolis; L. Edwards, Greenfield; Wiley M. Lowry, Knightstown; Hedson & Welborn, Ogden; J. R. Bracken & Co., Camberland; and by one Agent in ench village in the State.

oct9-1yw

H. Z. FBRGUSON, Trav. Agent.

Commercial Institute of Indianapolis. W. Mck. SCOTT, A. M., Principal.

THIS INSTITUTION is now permanently established, and is open at all times for the reception of Pupils, and its rooms having been recently fitted up with all the elegance and convenience of the best Cincinnati College, now furnishes advantages equal to any Institution in the West for a full and thorough Commercial Education whilst the contribution of the contributi tion, whilst the cost is little over one half of others.

The Studies of the Full Course are those necessary for a complete

The Studies of the Full Course are those necessary for a complete and thorough Mercantile Education, and comprehends four distinct Classes of Subjects, to-wit:

FIRST CLASS—Double Entry Book Keeping —This embraces the science of Book Keeping by Double Entry, and its application to Wholesale and Retail business by sole traders and Partners, Banking, Manufacturing, and Domestic Shipping, and Commission, Steam Boating, and Foreign Shipping, and general Commission business, including the method of keeping the various auxiliary books, as the Cash book, Bill book, Bank book, Invoice book, Sale book, Grain book, Outward Invoice book, Account Current book, &c.

THE SECOND CLASS embraces the Laws, Custome and Usages of Trade and Commerce.

THIRD CLASS—Mercantille Arithmetic —Embraces Calculation in Interest, Discount, Loss and Gain, Commission and Broker.

THIRD CLASS—MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC.—Embraces Calculation in Interest, Discount, Loss and Gain, Commission and Brokerage, Equation of Payments, Direct and Indirect Exchange, &c. &c., on the new and improved method of Cancellation.

FOURTH CLASS—COMMERCIAL Law.—Embraces the Law, &c., relating to Sole Traders, Parmerships, Corporation, and Principal and Agent, Bills of Exchange, Promissionary Notes, &c., Marine, Fire and Life Insurrance, Contracts with carriers, for hiring and service of Sales and the material of Commissional legity these

rine, Fire and Life Insurrance, Contracts with carriers, for hiring and service, of Sales and the nature of Guarantees, and lastly those emodies which lie in a measure, in the hands of the Merchant himself, as the Stoppage of Goods in Transit, Lien, &c.

Price of Cards of Admission to a Full Course, occupying from 6 to 12 weeks, \$25.00, pre-paid or secured.

A PARTIAL COURSE, Embracing the Scientific part of the Pull Course as illustrated in 5 different sets of Books, together with Lectures on Mercantile Arithmetic and Commercial Law, can be taken at any time, leaving it optional with the Pupil after the completion of the Partial Course to continue through the Full Course. Price of Cards of Admission to Partial Course, \$12.50, pre

paid or secured.

27 No admittance as a Pupil in either course without first obtaining a Card of Admission from the Principal.

LECTURES on Banking, Political Economy, and other subjects valuable to the Merchant, to be known, will be delivered through.

A Diploma granted only to those who may pass a satisfactory examination at the completion of a Full Course.

The best time for commencing either course will be the first Monday of each month, although Pupils are admitted at any time.

Report of the Board of Examiners, May 20, 1851.

We, the undersigned, (by special request,) acting as the Board of Examiners of the Commercial Institute of Indianapolis, do certify that we have altended the examination of the present graduating class of said Institution, and find said class as well acquainted with

that we have attended the examination of the present graduating class of said lustitution, and find said class as well acquainted with the elementary principles of Double Entry Book Keeping as could well be expected, their age and opportunities of actual practice considered. We believe them to have received from their present Instructor, a thorough drilling in this all important branch of Commercial Education, which, if steadily observed and properly practiced upon, will render them able accountants and valuable citizens, and we would recommend that the following named members of the present class receive Diplomas, to-wit:

James B. Weeks, John M. Dorsey, Hezekiah W. Roberts, Samuel J Morris, Joseph R. Haugh, John T. Fergusun, George W. Dorsey, Nicholas McCarty, Jr., James T. Brown, and Tyra Montgomery. And in conclusion we would congratulate the citizens of Indiana in now having it in their power to patronize a home limitation of Commercial education where as much information, in as short a time,

Commercial education where as much information, in as short a time, and at far less expense, and anxiety of mind on the part of parents and guardians, eas, and we believe will be imparted, as at any other similar fustitution in the West B. F. MORRIS, B. F. MORRIS, DAVID WILLIAMS, WM. SULLIVAN, C. B. DAVIS, BENJ. L. LANG

INDIANAPOLIS, May 20, 1851. No. B. It shall be the aim of the Principal to furnish all the grad-uates of this Institution who may desire it, with immediate employ-ment; he therefore requests business men in any part of the State who may be in want of good accountants to inform him of the same stating all particulars, and he will try and send him one well qualibest Boarding houses in the City to board and lodge all the Students

from abroad at \$2.00 per week, making the entire expenses of hearding, Thitien, and Stationary, about \$40.00, the price of Thitien alone in the Cincinnati Colleges.

july17-1yd&w CROCERIES.—The undersigned have just received a splendid stock of well assorted Groceries fresh and good, and are prepared to sell for each or approved country produce, as low as any one in the city. Give us a call and see, feel, and taste for yourselves. Our word for it we will give you bargains. Our stock consists, in part, of the following articles, viz.

50 bags Rio Coffee; 100 do Couon Twine; 10 do Java do; 600 do do Batting, No. I; 5 do Mocha do: 100 do Couon Twine; 100 do Co

100 do Couon Twine; 600 do do Batting, No. I; 100 do Candle Wick; 5 do Mocha do; 20 H H D, prime and good fair 10 begs Almonds, soft and hard N O Sugar;
50 bbls crushed, powdered, clar10 bags Pen Nuts, ified Havanna, and fine Louf 10 do Brazilia

5 do English Walnuts; 1 do Filberts, all fresh, 1851; 5 do Pepper; Sugar, 30 bbls N. O. Molasses, prime; 10 do S. H. do; 5 do Golden Syrup do; 5 do Fine Saleratus: 50 do, and half bbls No. 1, 2, 2 bbls Ginger: and 3, Mackerel, (1851, war-I half bbl Cloves; ranted good in all cases;)

1 do do Nutr
4 Kits, No. 1, 2, and 3 Mack'rel;
10 bbls Madder, I do do Numers 1,000 lbs Lead in 1 lb. and | lb. 9 do Aluen; 2 do Copperas;

100,000 Gen Caps; 25 bags shot, assorted; 2 Ceroons Spanish float Indige. 12 boxes M. R. Raisins, 100 doz Brooms, Fancy and Com.; 18 helf boxes 100 lbs do Twine; 20 boxes Her 20 boxes Her ig; 100 dox Bedcords, No. 1, and 2's; 50 do Glt.s: assorted sizes; 10 dox Star do; 100 dox Finsk ; i's and qt's; 10 do Bottles; do: 10 do Summer Stearme do; 10 do Starch; 15 do Soap; 25 do Fancy, Shaving, and 144 gross Matches; Todat Soap;

Toilet Soap; 5 boxes Chooslate, No 1; 20 do Shoe Brushes; 10 do Wire Sives; 30 do E D. Cheese 20 do W. R. do; 5 do Fine Table Salt 10 bags Liverpool 1 do Saltpetre; 25 Nests Tubs, fancy and com-5 bbls Carolina Ter; 25 do Wash Boards; 200 do Pure Ground Pepper; 1 Tierce Rice; Alspice;
Cinnamon;
Cloves;
Mustard;
Mustard;
The Brown Mustin,
The

10.000 doz 7, 6, and 500 Cotton sorted and fresh from Phila-delphia; Yarn's; 150 lbs Pound Yarn's; Now, all you have to do is to call and set your own price. for we have got the articles to suit. Bring on your Wheat, Flax-send, Live Geese Feathers, Beeswax, Ginseng, and Eggs, if you wish to exchange for Groceries, the same as cash MURPHEY & TAYLOR,

[Journal copy.] FIRE AND WATER PROOF ROOFS. COMPOSITION by the barrel, prepared Paper and Felting.

Kettles of 20 to 120 gallons, Mops, Screens, and Heaters to
prepare Gravel, &c., for sale at our Manufactory on Market street,
two and one-half squares east of the Court House, with printed directions for use.

C. ZIMMERMAN & CO.,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY .- To my largely in creased stock, purchased in the East this Spring, I am con-stantly receiving additions from the Eastern markets and manufacturers. I have now on hand a larger and cheaper stock than can be found elsewhere in this vicinity. I have added many new articles, as well as increased those heretofore kept.

Among the articles of which I have a full assortment on hand, are

BUILDING MATERIALS AND HOUSE TRIMMINGS— Locks, Latches, Butts, Screws, Nails and Brads, Window Sash, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY-The best assortinent ever

CARPENTERS' AND COOPERS' TOOLS-A full supply of CARPENTERS' AND COOPERS' TOOLS—A fall supply of N. Kellogg's and other make, just received;
CABINET MAKERS' GOODS—Mahogany Veneers and Knobs, Till, Chest, and Cupboard Locks, Table and Bed Castors, Glue, &c;
CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS—Gutta Percha and Oil Cloth, Enameled and Patent Lenther, and luce; also, Hubs, Shafts, Felloes, &c;
FOR MILLERS—Anchor Bolting Cloths, India Rubber Belts, Saws, Files, Packing Yarn, Block Zinc, &c;
FOR FARMERS—All kinds of Farming Utensils, Plows, Cast Steel and Steel Back Scythes, Cradles, Forks, Rakes, Shovels Spades, and Hoes; FOR BLACKSMITHS—Constantly an hand a very large stock of Shoenberger Iron, all kinds of Steel, Youghigany Coal, Blacksmiths'

A great variety of the most improved patterns of Parlor and Cook Stoves, warranted for one year. Tin Plate, Copper, Pumps, and Lead Pipe. All very cheap, at wholesale or retail, at the sign of the Big Padlock and Cook Stove.

HENRY S. KELLOGG.
Indianapolis, May 16, 1851. Q UEENSWARE.—I am this day in receipt of thirty crates, direct Importation, from Stuffordshire Potteries, per ship "Geo. Green," containing, White Iron Stone Ten Ware, new style;

do Dining do; do Custard Stands, Three Story; do Handled Custards; Dishes, Baker's Bowls, and Pitchers, Jenny Lind Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams; do do Bowls, Teas, Pitchers, Plates, and Dishes; do do Bowis, teas,
Mat Bine do do do do do;
Mat Bine do do do do;
do do Tea Pois, Sugar and Creams;
For sale Wholeasle and Retail at low prices.

JACOB LINDLEY.

NEW LIVERY STABLE, On the alley back of the Post Office, between Illinois and Meridian streets, I have HORSES, BUGGIES, and between Illinois and Merician I have HORSES, BUGGIES, and CARRIAGES and conveyances for particular to the conveyance for particular to the convey engers to any point.

— Horses will be kept on reasonable terms.

WM. WILKISON.

DO DOZ. CATAWRA WINE GLASSES—now opening maysdaw JACOB LINDLEY. PEORIA EYE INFIRMARY AND ORTHOPÆDIC IN-STITUTION.

place for the reception of all patients wishing to undergo treatment for diseased EYES, as well as those desirons of being operated on for the removal of all varieties of DEFORMITIES, such a long standing Dislocations, Club-foot, immobility of the Lower Jaw, &c., &c.

tong standing Dislocations, Club-foot, iramobility of the Lower Jaw, &c., &c..

The building is in a heavtiful and healthy location, in the western border of the City of Peoria, where patients can be accommodated with comfortable rooms, boarding and washing, such as correspondate each case. Every instrument and apparatus calculated to carry out the designs of such an institution, is provided, and in the Orthopadic Department several entirely original ones are used, some of which in Club-foot of young children frequently obviates the necessity of operating by the knife.

The design of the Eye Department is more particularly for the treatment of those patients who, under a less rigid system than can be pursued at such an institution, would be for the most part incurate.

For further information, address E. S. COOPER, M. D. REFERENCES

Hon. E. A. Hanneyan, Ex-Gov. of Ohio;
Hon. Wilson Shannon, Ex-Gov. of Ohio;
Hon. Wm. P. Bryant, Ex-Chief Justice of Oregon;
Hon. Isaac P: Walker, U. S. Senate;
Hon. John Moore, Springfield, Illinois;
Hon. Wm. McMurty, Lieut Gov. of Illinois;
Hon. S. H. Treat, Springfield, Illinois;
For further information address E. S COOF jau28-1y Peorla, Illinois.

LYOR SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS, fig and a half yards wide. Also Black widths and qualities. Just received by H. J. HORN

Cash. [mar19] H. PARRISH 500 LBS Glue, best quality;

Cash. [mar19] H. PARRISH 500 LBS Glue, best quality;

Cash. [mar19] H. PARRISH 500 LBS Glue, best quality;

Cash. [mar19] H. PARRISH 500 Mar17 CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING'S